NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. JR. MANAGER

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

siness or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York HERALD. Letters and packages should be properly scaled.

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Volume XXXII.....

Rejected communications will not be returned.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, corner of Brooms WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Brondway .- RIP VAN WINKLE. FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, near Canal street.—SEA

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Nov. 2 and 4 West Twenty fourth street. -Fra Diavoto-Too Much ron Good Navens GERMAN STADE THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery. For-Tumo's Les. Zenn Mardenen Und Krin Mann-Das Zugemaurere Fenster.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.-Uncur Tow's Canix. THEATRE COMPOUE, 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. - White, Cotton and Sharpley's Ministeria and Valuety Countains in a Light and Pleasing External measurement - Higherand No. III.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan House-In their Ethiopian Expension mestre, Singing, Dancing and Burlesques,—The Cone Island Priseres.

RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 729 Broadway, oppo-aire the New York Hotel.—In Their Songs, Dances, ECCENTRICITIES, UCLESQUES, &C.—SOUTHERN FLIRTATIONS— KILL TROYATORE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowers.—Comic Vocalism. Number of Street, Bundessores. Radder Divertisement, &c.—Six Nights in the Bowers.

EIGHTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, corner Thirty-tourth street and Lighth evenue.—Hast & Erness' Combination Troube.—Street Dancing, Burningur and Pantonime. Nymens or the Carrinana Sea.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway. RALLET, PARCE. ANTONIME, BUILLESQUES, ETHIOPIAN,
COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL VOCALISMS, &C.—THE KEHRARSAL,
THE WORLD.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Pourteenth street.-GRAND EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS. CENTRAL PARK AMPUITHEATEE, corner of Fifty-ninth street and Sixth avenue.—Tight Rope Perpuis-

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn -- ETHIOPIAN INSTRUCES, BALLADS AND BUSINESCES, -- CAPTURE OF FORT

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, SCHENGE AND ARK CAMMUSE OF NATURAL HISTORY AND POLYMERING IN-EXPIRE 618 THOM INVAL. - LECTURES DAILY, Open from S A. M. III ID O'Clock P. M.

New York, Friday, September 29, 1867.

THE NEWS.

FUROPE. The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester

day evening, September 19.
Colonel Kelly, I R. A., with Deary, a prominent Fenian, lately arrested, were rescued from the police in Manchester. England, during an alarming and tatal riot. Ope policeman was killed and several persons seriously rounded. At the latest moment the men were still at large. The Press an Budget exhibit shows that the expenditure of the Berlin government will exceed the annual income by twenty-two millions of thalers. The Pan Anglican synod of the Episcopal Church held a Bank of England continues, and the specie in hand is in greater excess over the paper in circulation than ever

Consols closed at 94%, for money, in London. Fivetwenties were a: 73 in London and 76 % in Frankfort. The Liverpool cotton market closed active, but at a colum of 14 of a penny, midding uplands rating at 9% pence. Broadstuffs firmer. Provisions without me

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our special designed from the North Platte states that Spotted Toll and several other Indian chiefs held a con-Station with the Indian Commission yesterday. They demanded as their ultimatum the withdrawal of the the Smoky Hill rou a of the Pacific Railroad and numerous presents of guns, amounttion, &c. The Commission will give their reply to day. Other advices mixte that Spotted Tail had returned his captives, and that five wagons loaded with ammunition and Spencer rifles had buen captured by savages near Fort Podge.

Advices from Havana and the West Indies by the

Copan telegraph are of little importance. Eight days' grace had been granted to delinquent tax payers to Cuba. An English steamer was reported in distress off the Great Sir Frederick Brace, the British Minister at Washing-

son, died of apopiexy at Boston yesterday morning. Py direction of the government the proper honors were paid to the deceased, and the flag over the State Department at Washington was at light mast

General Sheridan was warmly welcomed at Columbus Onlo, yerterday, where he arrived at eleven o'clock in the merning and took the next train for New York. In the Constitutional Convention yesterday the reso

lation calling upon the Metropolitan Fire Commussioners for information was adopted. A resolution was offered providing for a report from a special committee on the ount of work yet to be done, and it was laid over. The report on finances and canals was again considered In Committee of the Whele, and scellen fourteen wa adopted. A proposition to fecate the capitol at New pending questions the Convention afjourned.

Several of the crew of the Tarony have died of vellow fever at Galveston. The Custom House employes were becoming convalencent, and some of them are able to attend to business. The aspect of the city is reported There were lifty-five deaths in Ner

George 7 1 dy was arcested yesterday and required to give alleged whiskey frieds in Brooklyn. Affidavits were made yesterday, averring that he made out and signed the name of R. H. Hand the bond on strength of which the barrels were removed from Wil-

The prominent members of the Grand Lodge of Old Fellows, accompanied by a bountiful delegation of lady friends, paid a vasit to Bandall's 'and Blackwell's Islands Register Colley, of the Treasury Department, is ill be

youd the hope of recovery.

The west was of the Wadeworth House, in Huffale,

was destroyed by fire yesterday, the loss being about \$5,000. A servant girl jamped from a fourth story window and was seriously injured.

Elder Shan and Elder Kimball, of the Utah army of Saints, have become foud in their abuse of the United States government for the passage of laws prohibiting polygamy. Kimball declares that he already has maventy children, and in fifty years probably his family will exceed the present aggregate of Saints.

A steaming exploded her boiler at Detroit on Wednes-day night, killing six persons and injuring five. man named Edward Williams was arrested in Ocean county, N. J., on Saturday, on a charge of counterfeit.

ing. A search among his papers disclosed the fact that

he had served as a retel spy during the war.
In the General Sessions yesterday John W. Livingston (who was indicted with a number of allasos) pleaded guilty to forgery in the third degree, having obtained \$75,000 on the 11th of July at the National City Bank upon a check purporting to have been signed by Vanderbili. The prisoner fled to Illinois, where he purchased a farm. He was brought back to this city a few days since by a detective. The Recorder postponed

Yesterday Commusioner Jones, in the United States in 1868 upon Mr. Chase's financial system, and upon the equally untenable ground of unimaker of the United States versus Michael Barter, | versal negro suffrage and negro supremacy.

John A. Larne, Peter Assa, Thomas McCormick and Henry Rauch, charged before him with the illegal re-Henry Rauch, charged before him with the illegal re-moval of a barrel of spirits and some other property that had been seized by the government to a place other than a bonded warehouse. Baxter, Larne and Assa were held for trial; McCormick and Rauch were dis-charged. The same Commissioner held William H. Ciewley for examination on a similar charge, ball being taken in the sum of \$1,000.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, in ad-

miraity, Judge Nelson reversed the decree in the matter of Mott Bedell, libellant, against the steamer Potomac, by the schooner A. V. Pedell in a collision with the steamer on the night of the 7th of July, in Chesapeake Hay, a little below the mouth of the Rappahannock river. In the matter of Sarah Adams, administratrix et al. against the steamship Ocean Queen, also an action for damages sustained in a collision, the decree of the Court below in favor of the schooner and cargo against the steamer was affirmed.

Mary Dwyer was brought before Commissioner Stilwell resterday, charged with defrauding the government by fa'se personation in representing herself to be the mother of Lieutenant Philip Dwyer, killed in the war, whereby she drew the government pension accruing under such circumstances. The defence set up was that the defendant acted through ignorance, she having lost a son of that name in the army, and it being represented to her that Lieutenant Philip Dyw'r was he. The case is still

The Inman line steamship City of London Captair Brooks, will sail from pier No. 45 North river to-morrow (Saturday), at twelve o'clock, for Liverpool, touching at Queenstown. The mails will close at the Post Office at

The General Transatlantic Company's steamship Europe, Captain Lamaire, will leave pier 50 North river for Brest and Havre, at ten A. M. to-morrow. The mails for France will close at the Post Office at half-past eight

The Anchor line steamship Caledonia, Captain Macdon ald, sails at noon to morrow (Saturday), from pier 20 North river, for Liverpool and Glasgow, cailing at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The railway share market was weak and unsettled

resterday. Gold closed at 144%. The markets were generally quiet yesterday; prices of nost commodities, however, were steady and firm. Coffee was quiet but steady. Cotton was dull and heavy. On 'Change flour closed steady at previous prices. was dull and 1c. a 2c. lower, while cats were active and 3½c. higher Pork, beef and lard ruled steady with a noderate demand. Freights were quiet but firm. Naval stores were dult but unchanged. Petroleum was

Negro Suffrage in Obio-The Main Question with Mr. Chase, and the Probable Result.

The political campaign in Ohio, in view of the coming October election, is becoming very lively and intensely interesting. From our observing correspondents in that field, and from the discussions of the party press on both sides throughout the State, it is abundantly manifest that, while the republicans are considerably frightened, the democrats are highly elated with the prospect before them.

Chief Justice Chase, we conclude, shares in the apprehensions of his followers; for it appears that he is en route to Ohio, and will remain there till after the election. And why not, when his interest in the result is greater than that of any other of our aspiring and scheming politicians? He holds now the whip hand of his party for the Presidential succession ; but if his own State, with its republican majority of some torty-three thousand last year, is turned against him, he must be withdrawn, as a horse too badly crippled to be entered for the Presidential sweepstakes. Naturally enough, therefore, Mr. Chase goes to Ohio to do his best to save himself in laboring to save his party in this impending October election. Doubtless he has not only been thoughtfully calculating the bearings of the late California and Maine elections, but has had a call from his friends to come up to the rescue against the threatening hosts of the Philistines. the Moabites, the Amalekites and the Egyptians-a truly alarming coalition of host le forces.

The issue of the great constitutional amond ment, upon which the republicans last year swept the North as by a whirlwind, has been cast aside by Congress and party, and the new national issue has been substituted of universal negro suffrage, with all the angerous consequences which must surely follow the experiment of negro supremacy in the rebel States. Various side issues have also sprung up, including some financial propositions looking to the overthrow of Mr. Chase's slipshod, unjust, oppressive and corrupling paper money system, and embracing, too, some hostile movements within the republican lines against those Paritanical liquor laws which interdict the dispensing of lager beer on Sunday. The democrats of Ohio, upon this Sunday lager question alone, expect German reinforcements in this fight to the number of thirty thousand; and from the vote of this city in our last November election, involving this lager beer interpolation, we should not be

surprised at a similar manifestation in Ohio. But the main question upon which the political fortunes of Mr. Chase are now depending is the question of negro suffrage, which is distiactly before the people of Ohio in the shaps of an amendment to the State constitution. This may be set down, together with his paper money system, as his whole political capitala capital stock of formidable strength. But powerful as is the political machinery he may control through the agencies of his financial system, especially his national banks, Mr. Chase must succeed in Ohio upon this main issue of negro suffrage, or his Presidential programme will fall to the ground. There are, we believe, only some eight or ten thousan I negroes in the State who will be affected by this proposed extension of the suffrage to their race on a footing of equality; but the general principle involved, and the consequences to which it may lead in our political affairs, have awakened such a widespread and active opposition that the result in Ohio may at least be considered extremely doubtful.

It is generally conceded that if the republi cans carry the State on their candidate for Governor, General Hayes, it will be by a greatly reduced majority; but the election of Hayes will not save the Chief Justice. On the separate proposition of negro equality in the matter of suffrage his fate as a Presidential candidate depends. The impression seems to prevail, however, that this proposition will be rejected by the people of Ohio, and by a decided majority against it, like that in Connecticut two years ago. If it shall so turn out in the model radical State of Ohio, and in spite of that heavy drawback to the democracy, Vallandigham, then we may say that not only may Mr. Chase be considered as thrown out of the Presidential fight, but Congress will be fairly warned to choose between a return to the constitutional amendment, which it has abandoned, and the alternative of an overwhelming defeat in 1868 upon Mr. Chase's financial system, and

General B. F. Butler's Ideal of a Perfect | as the exponent of what should be manly, gen-Government.

On Wednesday last twenty thousand people

met at the annual festival on Salisbury beach, about forty miles from Boston. After the various sports and outdoor concerts of the forenoon, speeches were delivered by several orators, including Major Ben Perley Poore, of apple and wheelbarrow notoriety, and ex-Major General Ben F. Butler, Doctor of Laws. The ringing of a large plantation slave bell which General Butler captured in Louisiana, after it had been sent to the foundry to be cast into rebel cannon, was the prelude to his speech The speech itself was a kind of general confession of political faith, and was fully reported in yesterday's HERALD. Doctor Butler sketched his ideal of a perfect government. The essentials of a perfect government he declared to be universal equality of liberty, universal equality of right-"the right of every man to be the equal of every other man if he can" (a condition adroitly introduced)-universal equality of power in the government, universal equality of taxation, and universal equality of punishment for trailors. In developing the latter part of his thesis, the Doctor, of course, waxes eloquently angry. In advocating an equal distribution of the burdens of government he displays the hard, clear sense with which we lately credited him in reference to his financial views. But his general confession of political faith is, in the main, altogether too general. Its glittering generalities offer a most unsatisfactory substitute for the practical wisdom and the statesmanlike tact which are indispensable in the application of political theories to the actual exigencies of our great and complicated system of republican representative government. In short, Butler's ideal of a perfect government is almost as impracticable, shadowy and unsubstantial as the ideal of Plato in his "Republic," of Harrington in his "Oceana," and of Sir Thomas More in his "Utopia." It must be catalogued with those political romances. Montesquieu accused Harrington of dreaming of an ideal republic when the constitution of his own country was before him, a model of free government, and says, "He has sought for liberty, but has failed to recognize it when before his eyes." Might not a similar charge be brought against Ben Butler, and Thad Stevens, and William Lloyd Garrison, and Wendell Phillips, and all the rest of our American political dreamers, who reject and spit upon the constitution of their own countrythe model of free government-openly boasting that the violence which they have counselled and abetted has been done and must be done outside of the constitution, and in defiance of it? General Butler lands even the ignorance of the negro, and rests the claim of the freedman to an equality of right and an equality of power upon the fact that he is a man, and his claim to a superiority of right and power over his former master upon the assumption that he was loval during the recenwar. But Butler is shrewd enough to admit the negro to the right to be the equal, nay, the superior, of the white man, only "if he can ; and this canning proviso takes a good deal of wind out of the Doctor's big, swelling words about negro equality. "Full of sound and fury, signifying nothing," they differ but little from the usual rhodomontades of our radical orators.

The Autletam Celebration-Graveyard Dem-

The graves of our dead heroes made a political platform—the interior of Antietam Cemetery the scene of political animosities-the States invited to attend the exhibition-Europe and the Western Continent looking on through the Diplomatic Corps. This is a summary of the Antietam dedication. Upon this basis we have laid the corner stone of a monument which will chronicle the virtues of the five thous in I brave men who at Antietam died to save the nation. If the great men of the republic sink us so low, degrade us so deeply, what hope have we for the future? In a solemn gathering of the representatives of the people to honor the dead who fell in our defence we have descended to the low passions of party. Instead of making a national gathering, irrespective of political differences, a few members of the administration and a few of its warmest triends gather at Antietam, and dare, in the nation's consecrated ground, to insult the ashes of its heroes. McClellan, who, we believe, is in the United States, was not there. Grent, evidently aware that the ceremony was to be for partisan glorification, was also absent. All the generals who fought at Antictam were absent. They felt little disposed to assist in the disgrace of what to them were sacred ashes. They had fought to take the stains from the old flag; not by the handrof any but the political demagogues there assembled were stains to be put upon it. The great ceremony which was to consecrate before high Heaven this field, from which the people dated their national preservation, was little fitted for the exposition of political platforms. The speech of Governor Bradford, adroitly turned to good use in support of the policy of the administration, was out of place, nor was any speech there made suited to the hour and the occasion. The President, in his remarks, did not fail to make mention of his firm determination to sustain his policy and the constitution. Then came the discourtesy of Mr. Johnson to the Northern Governors, who, against the wishes of the assembly, had given way to the Executive. This was followed by the speech of Governor Geary, who, warming with the insult, broke into invective and forgot that around him lay buried the Union dead-that it

was no place for open resentment. The whole ceremony was unquestionably partisan, but it was most inopportune. The President might insult whom he pleased there; by doing so he only disgraced himself, the nation and the dead whom he ostensibly went there to honor. For any one to take notice of it by public speech on the spot was only to lower the speaker to the same level to which the President descended.

We are a nation of over thirty millions of people, with wealth, energy and rare native intelligence; but our statesmen-our statesmen? No! our demagogues-disgrace us. They do not represent us. In Congress they descend-but they cannot descend; for they occupy the lowest | level now as political debaters, and, having reached that level, there is but one direction in which they can moveupwards. As with Congress so with the Executive. Even worse; for the Executive being but a single person, and that, too, at the bead of the nation, he is looked to by all eyes

tlemanly and courtsous. Instead of even ap proaching the ideal, he allows the petty feelings of political passion to enter into all his dealings with those who may oppose his career as a statesman, and on every occasion displays the little mind that disgraces us as a people Even Antietam, more than sacred to us, was not sacred to the man whom we call our President. How long are these things to be endured? How long are we to bow our heads in shame whenever a national event like Antietam calls for the broad minds of real statesmen to give it a tone of which we may be proud? How long are we to entertain the representatives of foreign Powers with sights like that which have made Antietam a disgrace, and which have reflected that disgrace throughout the world as a repreach against the republicanism of which we boast? The evil is already too glaring. The ignorance which has forced its representatives to the surface must give place to the only element which will give us political salvation-that element is the intelligence of the country. We must have a change. Such scenes as Antietam has given us are the best proof that nothing but change will save us. Our march to corruption and all the vileness of representation that clings around it, has been in keeping with the pace we have travelled in all that of which we boast. The career is a mad one and threatens ruin. Let it not be forgotten that the Roman empire was born when the Roman republic lost all respect for the intelligence and virtue of its rulers. There is still enough intelligence left in the country to overturn the men who degrade us. From the President down we want change. Finding that they have not the canacity to project and carry to a successful issue great measures of statesmanship, they descend to a war for the spoils; they mingle personal and revolutionary animosities in every act; they even in a national graveyard quarrel over the corpses of the men who fell in defence of the country. Let the people rise to an appreciation of this terrible condition of affairs. Let them overturn a man who always forgets his position, and let them bury in the same grave the demagogues who are worse even than the President. As Antistam was the hour from which the nation dated its certainty of overturning the rebellion so let it he the moment from which we date our determination to have as rulers men who are gentlemen and statesmen.

Sir Frederick Bruce.' Intelligence of the death of Sir Frederick Wil liam Adolphus Bruce, her Britannie Majesty's Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, was received at this office vesterday. His death was sudden and unexpected. A full account of the life and labors of Sir Frederick will be found in another column. Sir Frederick has represented the government of Great Britain in this country since April, 1865. In circumstances by no means free from difficulty, he has given satisfaction to the government which he represented and made many friends among the citizens of the United States Sir Frederick was a cadet of the ancient and well known house of Elgin-a house which claims direct descent from King Robert of Scotland, the celebrated Bruce of Bannockburn.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Commencement Exercises at the Academy of Music.

The Academy of Music was literally crammed and ammed last evening from the parquet up to the gallery, from the proscenium boxes through every nook and corner of the large amount of accommodation which is provided for the public in this theatre. The occasion of this large gathering was the annual commencement exercises of the College of the City of New York (lately the Free Academy); and the students and the fourth generation, mustered strongly to show the interest they felt in this favorite collegiate institution of our city. The body of the house was like a brillian parterre of exotic flowers with the pretty faces and assembly with their presence : while tier upon tier above the same glittering throng appeared, in private box, logs and gailery, until naught but a sea of faces was visible from the stage. The pertune, too, that arose from the myriads of bouquets carried by the students fair amis filled the atmosphere; and the melting music of Gratulia's band was equally gratifying to the senses, Applause was frequent throughout, when the efforts of any special crater were particularly piessing to the ears of the listeners, who were also not chary of granting more distinct tokens of their approval, for hundreds, at least, of bouquets must have been thrown upon the stage during the evening. Fortunately the night was cool, not being so sultry as several we have had lately; consequently everything passed off pleasantly and well.

At six o'clock precisely the celebration commenced with the performance of Suppe's overture, "Fost and Peasant," and after an introductory prayer by the Rev. Dr. Spencer, the order of exercises was continued as follows:—I. Salutatory address and second honorary oration, "National Amusements;" C. O. Kimbait. 2. First dissertation, "The Theatro;" L. H. Nutting. 3. Second dissertation, "Intellectual Fower:" W. C. Hesa. 3. Sixth dissertation, "Public Manners;" Maurice H. Grau, 6. Third honorary (philosophical) cration, "Georging the Faith;" S. E. Semman. 7. Fifth dissertation, "Our Country;" S. H. Emiott. 8. Eighth honorary oration, "So far; what next?" E. L. Bustle, 9. Fifth honorary oration, "Wit and Homor;" H. F. Chapman. 10. Fourth honorary oration, "Know thyself;" W. J. Cumming, 11. Third dissertation, "His's Koments;" G. W. P. Smith. 12. Fourth dissertation, "Eloquence, Ancient and Modern;" F. M. Feott. 12. Second dissertation, "Reward of Free Labor;" J. M. Farnsworth. 14. Eighth dissertation, "The description, the America;" C. J. Harit, A. B. 17 and last Valedictory address and first honorary oration, "The very H. C. Harding, 15. Second dissertation, "Reward of Free Labor;" J. M. Farnsworth. 14. Eighth dissertation, "The George of Arkiy."

Many of the crations and dissertation were highly meritorious, and that of Mr. Maurice Grau, in which he sketched the laftaence of the press on public morals, was particularly wel amis filled the atmosphere; and the melting music of

Dr. Horace Webster then conferred the degrees as follows:—

Dr. Horace Webster then conferred the degrees as follows:—

Maker of Arts.—John William Warth. A. B.; Augustus Frederick Dohrman, A. B.; William Westerfield, Jr., A. B.; William Henry King, A. B.; Georga Frederick Mayer, A. B.; Edward Lauterbach. A. B.; Siegmond Spingarn, A. B.; John Pease Harsen, A. B.; Siegmond Spingarn, A. B.; John Pease Harsen, A. B.; Siegmond Spingarn, A. B.; John Pease Harsen, A. B.; Siegmond Spingarn, A. B.; Jasper Theodore Kane, A. B.

Maker of Sciences.—Charles A. Flammer, B. S.; Henry K. Coddington, B. S.; Janes Candler, Jr., B. S.; Joa. Lane R. Wood, B. S.; Michael J. Dwyer, B. S.; Charles E. Oskiey, B. S.; Lucius McAdam, B. S.; Henry J. W. P. Edmondson, R. S.

Bochelov of Arts.—Arthur Morton Hanks, William James Cumming, Charles Otts Kimball, Eugene Louis Rushe, Charles Edward Hiscox, Samuel Edmund Seanan, Henry Fowler Chapman, Bernhard Grunnut, William Ladd Moore, Daniel Phoenix Ketchum, Seiah Hiller Elliott. George Washington P. Smith, William Hindaugh, Jr. William Sommerville Stevenson, Oliver Marlin Arkenbergh, Eugene Blondel, Edward B. Dudley, Francis Markoe Scott, Martin Hasset Ray, Eleazer Goldsmith, Maurice Henry Grau, Louis Fellows.

Barhelor of Science.—James Mace Farnsworth, Wm. Carl Hess, Franklin Bayard Patierson, Edward Bariel, James Franklin Donaldson, William Gustavus Simmoux.

TRAWSTS .T REDNAXELA TO HTAED DETROPER

Yesterday the numerous friends of Mr. Alexander Stewart were startled by the announcement of his death in Paris. Upon inquiry at his place of business, corner of Broadway and Chambers street, we were informed that there was not the slightest particle of truth in the statement. Mr. Stewart was heard from only a few days ago. He was then in London, in perfect health, and had not been in Paris within six weeks previous.

ELECTION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Defeat of the Dominion Candidates in All But Two Countles.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 19, 1867.

The elections have resulted in a defeat of the Unionists,
Dominion and local candidates in every county save two
in the Province. House and Tupper were both suc-

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1967.

The Case of Collector Callicott—Candidates for the Office.

Representative W. E. Robinson, of Brooklyn, is here urging the appointment of a successor to Collector Callicott. A. M. Wood, Collector of the Second Brooklyn district, arrived to might, and will co-operate with Mr. Robinson. The latter had an interview with the Presidents. Robinson. The latter had an interview with the President to-day upon the subject, but without much success, J. W. Hunter, Edmund Driggs and General Slocum are the prominent candidates for the place. Mr. Robinson is pushing General Slocum's claims.

The Visit of Collector Smythe to Washington. The late visit of the Collector of the port of New York, Mr. Smythe, has occasioned many surmises.

I have it from good authority that Mr. Smythe was summoned here by the President to explain why he persisted in appointing radicals to office to the exclusion of mea of the Johnson faith. He left, it is said, with

National Bank of Brooklyn.

The question whether it is within the province of the Secretary of the Treasury to allow the officers of the defunct Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., to wind up the affairs of that institution upon their

hands of the Attorney Genera', and his opinion thereon will be given in a few days. lilness of Register Colby-Return of Revenue and Trensury Officials. A telegram from Colonel Graham, acting Register of the Treasury, received this morning from a son o

Register Colby, announces that his father is ill beyond hope of recovery. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Rollins returned to Washington this morning and are at their respective

desks. The War Claims of New York Against the

Government.

Governor Fenton made little progress to-day in the rusiness for which he is here—the adjustment of the war claims of New York against the government—owing to the absence from the city of John L. Wilson, Third Auditor of the Treasury. It appears that the claims for various purposes remaining unsettled amounts to about \$1,000,000. Of this sum there are \$250,000 which Governor Fenton is anxious to have paid at once, so as to adjust certain accounts to the State Treasurer of New York connected therewith, and which he is anxious to close up as soon as possible. The Governor is sanguine of success, though it may take him a day or two to accomplish it. He called to-day upon General Grant, and was present during the latter's Interview with Genera Political Matters in Virginia-The Soldiers'

and Snilors' Convention.

Despatches from Richmond this evening state that preparations are being made for the convention of ex-United instant. Letters have been received by the Executive Committee from all portions of the State, and the prospoct is that there will be a full convention. The Hunnicutts held a meeting last night and appointed two of

their most radical men as delegates to the convention. The lines between the two wings of the republican party in Virginia, it is said, are being sharply drawn. One wing is in favor of adopting the constitut amendment proposed by Congress as a platform of the party, and of going into the canvass at the approaching election on this platform; the other wing goes for confis-

every particular.

The Approaching Election in Virginia-General Schofield's Order Not Countermanded by General Grant.

General Grant authorizes the decial of a statement

sent from here to a Boston paper to the effect that he is about to countermand the order of General Schofield for holding an election in Virginia on the 22d of October, and to extend the time to the 1st of November. Gene ral Grant says he has no desire and no intention of interfering with the arrangements already made by General Schoffeld for holding the election.

Major General Hancock, in company with General irant, called on the President to-day. Major Genera Hancock also called on Secretary McCulloch this morn ing. It is not known when he will leave this city.

General Sheridan's Order on Assuming Command of the Department of the Hissouri.

The following orders were issued by Major General P.

H. Sheridan, commanding Department of the Missour.

on the 12th inst.:—
In compliance with General Orders No. 81, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's office, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Missouri. All existing orders will remain in force. Under authority from the General-in-Chier, the undersigned temporarily transfers the command of the Department of the Missouri to Brevet Major General A. J. Smith, Colonel Seventh United States cavalry.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General Commanding.

The Senatarial Contest in California-Duke Gwin z Sell-Constituted Candidate. A letter received here by a California politician indicates an intense rivalry in that State for the United States Senatorship among the members of both parties. publicans have a majority of two in the Legislature on joint ballot, soiled for San Francisco in the last steamer, with the intention of being the democratic candidate Prominent members of the party say that even if they had a majority in the Legislature, Gwin would stand no chance, It seems to be settled that Connecs, whose term expires in 1969, will not be returned. The opposition to him is said to be bitter and powerful. Congressman Bidwell, who had been generally settled upon as the successor of Conness. has signified his unwillingness to accept, even if elected. He wanted the Governorship, and being disappointed in contest for the Senatorial honors, it is said, will be between Mesers. Phelps and Sargent, the former of whom was a candidate when Conness was elected.

Phelps has been the leader of the anti-conness faction in the State every since, and to him is attributed the defeat of the friends of Conners in the late election.

Illness of Paymaster General Brice. Paymaster General B. W. Brice is seriously ill at his residence in Baltimore. He has been ill for the past two or three days, but at last accounts his health was imroving.
The United States Steamer Manuec Fitting

The United States a comer Maurice, which has been fitting up at the Navy Yard here, is now nearly ready for sea. She is under orders to sail for China, and her officers have been ordered to join her.

The Military District of Montana.

Brevet Major General Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, has announced the modification of paragraph four of general field orders No. 2 so as to includin the District of Montana all that portion of the terre tory of Montana which is within the department and lies west of the 107th meridian, to be commanded by Colonel J. V. D. Reeve, Thirteenth United States in-

JUDGE CHASE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

(Washington Correspondence of the Boston Post, Sept. 18.)
Chief Justice Chase seems determined to be President.
He made a high bid to day for the radical vote. In alluding to the powers of Congress over the question of reconstruction, he said Congress possessed the entire power, including that of confiscation, and that, should there be a slip up on the present reconstruction acts, he had no doubt a law confiscation southern property would be passed. This is certainly a step forward of the position occupied by the Chief Justice while helding his Circuit Court in the State of North Carolina. Then he recognized the rights of the Southern States under the constitution. He now seems to be stealing Mr. Stevens' thunder, and talks outside of the constitution, the Chase has evidently the inside track and he is determined to hold it. [Washington Correspondence of the Boston Post, Sept. 18,] Chief Justice Chase seems determined to be President.

A COURT MARTIAL CASE.

A COURT MARTIAL CASE.

(Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger, Sopt. 10.)

A case has come up from General Ord's command for revision, being the proceedings of a court marial recently held in Mississippi. The facts as proved are that the fieutenant commanding in a town in Mississippi whits disreputable woman to a hotel in the place to board. The hotel proprietor refused to give her a room. The officer remeastrated and threatened, and failing to induce the hotel keeper to yield sent a detachment of soldiers and took possession of the hotel and placed the woman is a room. The facts were reported to General Ord, and a court martial was ordered. The court round the officer gailty as charged, and sentenced him to dismissal from the service. General Grant approves of the sentence, and that the offender be suspended one month, on the ground that the principal witness was once in the Confederate service. The President to-day approved of the sentence of dismissal.

REGISTRATION CLOSED IN CHARLESTON.

Registration closed in this city to-day. The colore majority is 1,801.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

In portant Council with the Indian Chiefs.

The Withdrawal of the Troops and the Abandonment of the Pacific Railroad Demanded.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE REPALT. NORTH PLATTS, Neb., VIA OMAHA, Sept. 19, 1887, 1

The Commission held a council with Spotted Tail, Turkey Leg and other chiefs to-day. The Indian ultimatum is the withdrawal of the troops from the Powder river country and the abandonment of the Smoty Hill Pacific Railroad. They also demand guns, ammunition and presents. The Commission will reply to-mostow. War seems inevitable now.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

'Spotted Tail" and Other Chiefs in Consultation with the Commissioners—The Usual Report of Robbing and Scalping—Cholers at Omaha.

at Omaha. St. Loup, Sept. 19, 1867.
A telegram from North Plaue on the 17th inst. says that the Indian Commissioners have arrived. Two hundred Indians are there, with Spotted Tail, Standing Elk, Swift Bear, Pawnee Killer and Turkey Foot and other chiefs. A consultation was to be held yesterday afternoon. The rescued captives, three white women and three children, were delivered up by Spotted Tail to

numerous in that vicinity. The scouts say that the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Comanches and Kiowas have consolidated, and that there are two thousand of them consolidated, and on the war path.

train of forty wagons, laden with Spencer rifle a train of forty wagons, laden with Spencer rifle ammu-nition and quartermaster's stores, on route for Fort Dodge, was attacked by Indians and five wagons captured. On the day following another train was attacked twenty-five miles above Fort Dodge and four men were killed and twelve mules captured. Near Fort Lyen, about the same time, a train bound to New Mexico was stracked by the savages and sixty mules carried off.

stracked by the savages and sixty mules carried off. The stage company's station at Cameron's Crossing was robbed of ten mules on the same night.

The Montana Volunteers, under Colonel Howell, had a ficht with Indians on Boulder river on the 30th of August. The troops afterwards found the outsting tools and a coat belonging to Cantains Weston and Hodge, who were reported killed on the 24 August. The coat had several bullet and arrow holes through it. Three men were picked up, all severely wounded, who report that they fought the Indians all the way from Fort smith, and confirm previous reports shout the fight at that post One leutenant and three men were killed, and three wounded. All the hay in that vicinity is burned. Colonel Howel has been reinforced with eighty men and a piece of artillery. Captain Nelson is pushing for the Yellowstone against the Upper Sloux and Blackfeet.

It is stated that the Crows, though professing peace, were undoubtedly engaged in many depredations throughout that country.

It is stated that the Crows, though professing peace, were undoubtedly engaged in many depredations throughout that country.

The Republican's correspondent with the Indian Commissioners, writing from Omaha, says that an officer who has just arrived, after traversing the country from Big Horn river, estimates the number of hestile Indians of the North at twenty-two hundred, most of whom are under the sway of Red Cloud, the Chief of the Upper Brule Sloux. Several hostile trices are now concentrated about Rose Brule, on the northern slope of the Rocky Mountains, between forts Phil Kearny and C. F. Smith.

fraied about Rose Brule, on the northern slope of the Rocky Mountains, between forts Phil Kearny and C. F. Smith.

Red Cloud is reported by Iron Buil to have said, "We do not want peace, because when we are at peace we are poor; now we are rich."

Large numbers of Indians congregated at Fort Rice to meet the Peace Commissioners on their way up the Misseuri river, and were greatly disappointed when they learned the Commission was obliged to turn back.

A letter from Fort Larned gives an account of the council between Colonels Murphy, Butterfield and Wynkoop, and Satanti, the head chief of the Kiowas, on the 10th inst. Satanti professed the greatest friendship for the whites and promised to send runners to the different Southern tribes, and call them to a council with the Peace Commissioners in October. Medicine Lodge creek was the point determined upon as the place for the grand council to be held with the Peace Commissioners.

Two fatal cases of cholera occurred at Omaha vester-

Two fatal cases of cholera occurred at Omaha yester-day, J. B. Sutton, a prominent citizen, was one of the

GENERAL SHERIDAN

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Reception of the General at Columbus, Ohio-State House. Columnus, Obio, Sept. 19, 1867, 5 o'Clock P. M.

General Sheridan arrived here from Cincinnati on the train at eleven o'clock this morning en rouse to New York and Washington. He was received at the depot by a commutate of reception, headed by General D. W. ii. Day, of this city. An open chariot was in waiting, and a brass band in a wagon preceded him in process ion to the Neil House, where a large concor salute of thirteen guns. Loud calls for the General brought him to the window of the parior. Sheridan

powed to the crowd and said :-GENTLEGES-1 am obliged to you for this kind recep-tion. I cannot make a speech, but my friend, Mr. Day, can make a first rate one.

General Day then stepped forward and said:—
You are assembled to welcome one of Ohio's noblest sons, Phil Sheridan. It may be easy to fight a better talker than Sheridan, but no statement of mine is necessary to convince you that it is very hard to find a better fighter. This is an auspicious day to meet bim here. Four years ago to day the battle of Chickamanga was fought, and, though we nearly failed to beat the rebellion there, we knew that we had another Ohio soldier there—General Rosecrans—and that Phil Sheridan was ready to do his duty. (Cheers.) Three years ago to day we fought the battle of Winchester, and Sheridan carried the banner of the republic aloft amid a storm of bullets. Every Ohio soldier has a right to participate in this reception. It is no political gathering. I see democrate as well as republicans in this crowd, to do honer to a brave Ohio soldier, who has fought well in his country's cause. General Day then stepped forward and said :-

Governor Cox then invited General Sheridan to visit the State House, where he held a levée for about baif an hour in the rotunda. Many old soldiers took him by the hand, stating that they had followed his track in the Shenandoah valley. Several negroes also paid their

espects to him. the General dined in the Neft House and took his departure by the next train for New York. The ovation was entirely spontaneous. Fings floated from all the notels and public buildings.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

General Sheridan at Pittsburg. Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 19, 1867. General Sheridan passed through this city this evening on route for the East. He was received at the depot by a large number of citizens, and fireworks were set off during the few minutes he was here. He teft on the

THE UTAH SAINTS ON POLYGAMY.

Elders Sloane and Kimball Denounce the General Government for its Laws Against Polygamy—The Probable Extent of the Kim-ball Family in Half a Century. Sr. Louis, Sopt 19, 1867. A violent harangue was delivered at the Tabornacle

in Salt Lake on the 5th inst. Brother Sloane, editor o the Descrit News, declared himself a polygamist and would remain so. He had violated and would continue to violate the laws of Congress prohibiting polygamy, fie denounced the government as tyrannical and unjust,

He denounced the government as tyrannical and unjust, and as having no right to make laws for the Saints. He urged upon the Saints the practice of polygamy as a necessity for upholding their institutions and for the enhancement of their salvation.

Eider Kimball followed, approving of the sentiments uttered by Brother Sloane as a polygamist. He was sound. He (Kimball) had seventy children already, and calculated that the Kimball family in hity years would outnumber the present aggregate of Saints.

YACHTING. .

First Champion Regatta of the Atlantic Vache Cinb.

The several vessels previously referred to as having ntered for the champion penant in the race of this ciul

n Saturday will leave the yacht harbor of the club, foot of Court street, at nine o'clock of that day, and pro-ceed to their anchorage off the Elysian Fields, Hobokes, The interest manifested in this race, and the activity discernible among the owners of the various yache, as noteworthy, and indicative of an animated contest.

DISCHARGE OF SPAULDING. THE ALLEGED FO'AGER.